

# RECOOKER.

UNITED WE STAND;

DIVIDED WE FALL.

Vol. IX.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 18, 1828.

No. 435.

## PRICES CURRENT.

	Wilmington, June 9.	Fayetteville, June 12.	Newbern, June 7.	Petersburg, June 9.
	cts. cts.	cts. cts.	cts. cts.	cts. cts.
Brandy, Cogniac, - - -	gall. 120 a 125	152 a 160	150 a 175	125 a 200
Apple, - - -	35 a 40	33 a 37	40 a 50	35 a 100
Peach, - - -	-	45 a 50	75 a 80	75 a 100
Bacon, - - -	lb. 7 a 10	7 a 10	6 a 7	7 a 8
Beeswax, - - -	25 a 26	22 a 23	28	25
Butter, - - -	15 a 20	14 a 20	18 a 25	12 a 25
Coffee, - - -	14 a 15	14 a 17	18	15 a 18
Corn, - - -	bush. 50	50 a 60	35 a 40	35
Cotton, - - -	lb. 8	10 a 11	8 a 9	8 a 10
Candles, mould, - - -	bush. 15 a 16	16	15	14
Flaxseed, rough, - - -	bush. -	75	70 a 80	-
Flour, - - -	bbl. 525 a 550	400 a 450	600 a 700	500 a 700
Feathers, - - -	lb. -	25 a 28	35 a 40	-
Gin, Holland, Country, - - -	gall. 100 a 110	90 a 125	100 a 125	90 a 100
Iron, - - -	37 a 40	43 a 45	45 a 50	35
Lard, - - -	lb. 9 a 10	8 a 10	7 a 8	7 a 8
Lime, - - -	cask. 150 a 175	200 a 250	-	150 a 200
Molasses, - - -	gall. 30 a 35	35 a 40	29 a 30	35 a 40
Nails, Cut, assorted, - - -	keg. -	-	-	7 a 8
Oats, - - -	bush. -	25 a 30	-	-
Powder, American, - - -	keg. -	500 a 800	-	600 a 650
Rum, Jamaica, - - -	gall. 100 a 112	125 a 150	90 a 100	125 a 150
West India, - - -	80 a 90	70 a 80	85 a 90	75 a 100
New England, - - -	40 a 42	40	40 a 45	42 a 46
Rice, - - -	cwt. 275 a 300	350 a 000	300 a 325	400 a 450
Shot, - - -	-	1000	-	850 a 1000
Salt, Liverpool, - - -	bush. -	75	65	75
Turk's Island, - - -	cwt. 40 a 45	75	55	-
Sugar, Brown, - - -	cwt. 800 a 1000	850 a 1100	900 a 1000	100 a 1300
Loaf, - - -	lb. -	19 a 22	18 a 23	18 a 25
Tea, Imperial and Gunpowder, - - -	-	150 a 175	-	140 a 150
Hyson, - - -	-	120	-	-
Young hyson, - - -	-	-	-	100 a 125
Tobacco, - - -	cwt. 400 a 425	250 a 275	-	250 a 700
Tallow, - - -	lb. 10	8	10	-
Wheat, - - -	bush. -	70 a 75	-	80 a 85
Whiskey, - - -	gall. 32 a 35	25	-	33 a 35
Wine, Madeira, - - -	-	250 a 400	300 a 375	250 a 500
Teneriffe, - - -	-	125 a 150	125 a 160	-
Sherry, - - -	-	160 a 225	200 a 250	-
Port, - - -	-	20 a 380	-	-
Malaga, - - -	-	75 a 135	-	-

## A CARD.

To Fox Hunters, young and old, and to those who sport it with hounds and horses.

The owner of a small farm in the vicinity of the town, respectfully and earnestly requests those who are in the habit of riding through his fields, to put up the fences they or their companions may pull down. During the last year a field of corn was much injured by such neglect; and a few days since a similar damage would have occurred, had not the master been discovered before the cattle followed the course of the hounds, horses, and huntsmen. A decent regard to the interests of one who is not over forward to assert his rights, is the true characteristic of a good neighbour.

June 3. 33-3w

## HILLSBOROUGH

### Private Boarding School.

The exercises in the school of the undersigned closed on the 30th of May, and will be resumed on the 2d Monday in July. Six or eight more pupils can be received at the commencement of the session. Board and tuition sixty-five dollars per session, paid in advance.

J. Witherspoon.

June 3. 33-3w

## PRESIDENTIAL.

A MEETING will be held at Powel Troxler's, on Saturday the 12th of July, on the Presidential Election. It is proposed to meet at an early hour, to discuss the merits and demerits of the two candidates, and afterwards to take the votes of the persons present, by ballot.

June 3. 33-3w

## TAKE NOTICE.

SHALL attend at the following places to collect the Tax due for the year 1827, viz. at P. S. Clark's on Thursday the 3d day of July next—at John Newlin's on the 4th—at Stephen Glass's on the 5th—at (Big) George Albright's on the 7th—at John Long's on the 8th—at Michael Holt's on the 9th—at Peter L. Ray's on the 10th—at widow Cook's on the 11th—at C. F. Fauchett's on the 12th—at James Hutchesson's on the 14th—at Andrew McCauley's on the 15th—at Richardson Nickol's on the 17th—at Rankin Mc'Kee's on the 18th—at the court house in Hillsborough on the 19th—at Gen. J. C. Carrington's on the 21st—at Edward Davis's on the 22d—at William T. Whitehead's on the 23d—at Z. Herndon's on the 24th—at Sampson Moore's on the 25th—at Chapel Hill on the 26th—at George Johnston's on the 28th—at Burrows Check's on the 29th.

The tax being very light, it is hoped all concerned will be punctual in attending and paying their dues, so as to enable the sheriff to meet his payments with punctuality.

Thos. D. Watts. Sheriff.

No. 2. The magistrates appointed by the last County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to take the list of taxables and taxable property, for the present year, will attend in their respective districts at the times and places above mentioned.

T. D. W.

June 3. 33-3w

## REMEDIES FOR INDIGESTION.

Of indigestion, two of the prominent features are flatulence and acidity, and the remedies for these states are clearly indicated. They are the alkalies or magnesia; and the advantages which the latter, in the general way, possesses over the former, is this: that, as containing an alkaline principle, the stomach acidity is neutralized by its administration; and a purgative suit being formed, in some measure, by the combination, the double purpose is thus effected of a corrective and an aperient. A tea-spoonfull or two of magnesia, thrown into a glass of water, and taken before going to rest, will often anticipate as it were the acid formation in the stomach, which would be otherwise consequent upon a little irregularity of eating or drinking; and will destined the individual to a good, who otherwise would pass a restless uncomfortable night. When a more positive purgative is required, it will be right to combine the sulphate of magnesia (esposm salts) with the carbonate (common magnesia.) Two large tea-spoonfuls of the former, with one of the latter, will constitute a good aperient; and, for a gouty invalid, one tea-spoonful of the fluid carbonate of ammonia (sal volatile) will be found useful; or, if the habit be cold, two or three spoonfuls of tincture of rhubarb may be advantageously mixed with the salts and magnesia.

June 3. 33-3w

## NOTICE.

THE subscriber having qualified as executor to the last will and testament of John Paton, deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them properly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

James A. Craig, Esq.

Orange county, June 3. 33-3w

## Five Cents Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on Saturday night last, an apprentice boy named John Dickson, will be sold to the highest bidder, on Saturday 21st of June, on a credit of six months, all his personal estate, consisting of six barrels of corn, fodder, bacon, 26 hogs, one sorrel mare, a feather bed, farming utensils, &c. &c. Purchaser will be required to pay on the day of sale all sums not exceeding one dollar. Bond and approved security must be given for larger sums.

Edmund Strudwick, Adm'r.

June 3. 33-3w

## ATTENTION!

To the Officers, non-commissioned Officers, and Musicians belonging to the New River Battalion, third Orange Regiment.

YOU are hereby notified and ordered to attend at James Cook's on Friday the 23d of July next, at 11 o'clock, equipped as the law directs, for drill and court-martial; and on Saturday the 24th, you will attend with your respective companies ready to parade precisely at 11 o'clock, equipped as the law directs, for battalion exercise.

Jeremiah Holt, Major.

June 3. 33-3w

## ATTENTION!

To the Officers, non-commissioned Officers, and Musicians belonging to the Allemance Battalion, third Orange Regiment.

YOU are hereby notified and ordered to attend at George Albright's, on Friday the 1st of August next, at 11 o'clock, equipped as the law directs, for drill and court martial; and on Saturday the 2d, you will attend with your respective companies ready to parade precisely at 11 o'clock, equipped as the law directs, for battalion exercise.

Eli M'Daniel, Lieut. Col.

June 3. 33-3w

## ATTENTION!

To the Officers, non-commissioned Officers, and Musicians belonging to the New River Battalion, third Orange Regiment.

YOU are hereby notified and ordered to attend at James Cook's on Friday the 1st of August next, at 11 o'clock, equipped as the law directs, for drill and court martial; and on Saturday the 2d, you will attend with your respective companies ready to parade precisely at 11 o'clock, equipped as the law directs, for battalion exercise.

Samuel Child.

May 28. 31-4w

## 7,000 lbs. good BACON, for sale by

Samuel Child.

May 28. 31-4w

## HOUSES and LOTS in Hillsborough for sale,

By BARNABAS O'FAIRHILL, on a credit of one year.

AS my object is to prevent the most infi-

cient intercourse of adultery that per-

son ever was known, and seemingly permitted in

a christian country, I will sell all, beginning

at the house where Nancy Gawly now lives

and carries on her infamous debaucheries with

her old stumpy humpty.

February 18. 17-18

## NATURAL BRIDGE.

Among the variety of natural curiosities found in Berkshire county, Massachusetts, the Natural Bridge may be said to rank among the most wonderful. One mile north of Adam's North Village, and four west of Williams College, over the north branch of Hoosic river, this bridge is found passing over a precipice more than fifty feet high. The river maintains for three miles above, a rapid current, and before passing the bridge falls over Hudson's Falls into a cavern, a mile in extent, formed entirely of beautiful white marble. By passing down the borders of the precipice below, we can by travelling on rocks and logs, have a perfect view of the bridge. It consists of a perfect smooth arch, thirty five feet from the bottom of the river, twenty five feet in breadth at the base, formed of marble perfectly white. The convexity of this arch forms the top of the bridge, and is wide enough to admit two teams abreast; on the sides of the arch are two large excavations, the bottom of one is flat and will hold fifteen men. These were undoubtedly worn out by the friction of pebbles. The rocks for some distance about the bridge seem to have suffered the effects of an earthquake; they are broken in pieces, and the caverns formed by the fractures are very extensive, some of which have never been explored. Tradition says that in the early settlement of Massachusetts, a Mr. Hudson visited this place, and fell from the bank and was dashed to pieces upon the rocks beneath.—Hence the name, Hudson's Falls. VIATOR.

## SINGULAR ASSOCIATION.

A cat in this town had kittens a short time since, and the boys in the family having found a nest of young rats, seven in number, killed five of them and threw them into an oven in the cellar, where the cat and kittens were, and they were soon devoured. Afterwards the two live young rats were put into the oven, that the cat herself might destroy them; but instead of preying on them, she received them as inmates with her kittens. A few days after the rats were put into the oven, a servant in the family went down cellar to bring up a couple of kittens for the children to play with, and on reaching into the oven to get them, (it being quite dark) she thought one of the kittens felt very small, but what was her surprise on arriving at the upper light room, to discover that one of her supposed kittens was a rat! And her surprise was still heightened to see the cat instantly enter the room, take the young rat, (in preference to her own kitten) and carefully carry it back to the oven in the cellar.

Nantucket Inquirer.

## MIRACULOUS PRESERVATION OF LIFE BY A DOG.

The Manchester (England) Chronicle states, that as some children were playing on the banks of a stream near Welsh Pool, about the 20th ult. two of them fell in, who must have perished but for the sagacity of a dog belonging to a factory near by, who jumped in and laid hold of the child nearest to him, which he providentially accomplished, while one of the playmates of the children succeeded in drawing the first child from the place where the dog left it. If he had not at the moment rushed in the second time, the other child would have been drowned, for the poor little thing was exhausted by its struggles, and had sunk and risen to the surface of the water the third time.

## CAR OF COMMERCE.

#### MR. CLAY.

During the last month Mr. Clay, returning from Philadelphia, made a short stay at Baltimore, where he received the visits of many of his fellow citizens. Having declined a public dinner on account of his health, he was induced to accede to the request of a few friends to dine with them at an early hour. At this dinner the following toast was given by the committee of invitation:

A great statesman has said, "what is a public man worth who will not suffer for his country?" We have seen a public man sacrifice much for his country, and rise resplendently triumphant over the calamities of his enemies.

Mr. CLAY then rose, (evidently laboring under debility from indisposition, probably increased by the ceremonies of the day) and said, "Although I have been required, by the advice of my physicians, to abstain from all social entertainments with their consequent excitements, I cannot leave Baltimore without saying a few words by way of public acknowledgment, for the cordial congratulations with which I have been received during my present visit. I am not so vain, indeed, as to imagine that any personal considerations have prompted the enthusiastic demonstrations by which my approach to this city, and my short sojourn, have been so highly distinguished. Their honored object, has, it is true, some claims upon the justice, if not the sympathy, of a generous, intelligent, and high minded people. Singled out for proscription and destruction, he has sustained all the fury of the most ferocious attacks. Calumnious charges, directed against the honor of his public character, dearer than life itself, sanctioned and republished by one, who should have scorned to lend himself to such a vile purpose, have been echoed by a thousand profligate or deluded tongues and presses. Supported by the consciousness of having faithfully discharged his duty, and defended by the virtue and intelligence of an enlightened people, he has stood firm and erect amidst all the bellowings of the political storm. What is a public man, what is ANY man worth, who is not prepared to sacrifice himself, if necessary, for the good of his country?

"But," continued Mr. Clay, "the demonstrations which I have here witnessed, have a higher and a nobler source than homage to an individual; they originate from that cause with which I am an humble associate—the cause of the country—the cause of free institutions. They would otherwise be unworthy of freemen, and less gratifying to me.

I am not, I hope, so uncharitable as to accuse all the opponents of that cause with designs unfriendly to human liberty. I know that they make, many of them sincerely, other professions. They talk, indeed, of republicanism, and some of them impudently claim to be the exclusive republican party! Yes! we find men who, but yesterday, were the foremost in other ranks, upon whose revolting ears the grating sound of republicanism ever fell, and upon whose lips the exotic word still awkwardly hangs, now exclaiming or acquiescing in the cry, that THEY are the republican party! I had thought, if any one more than all other principles, characterized the term republican party, it was their ardent devotion to liberty, to its safety, to all its guarantees. I had supposed that the doctrines of that school taught us to guard against the danger of standing armies, to profit by the lessons which all history inculcates, and never to forget that liberty, and the predominance of the military principle, were utterly incompatible. The republican party! In this modern, new, tangled, and heterogeneous party, Cromwell and Caesar have recently found apologists. The judgment of centuries is reversed; long established maxims are overturned; the Ethiopian is washed white; and the only genuine lovers of liberty were the Pharaohs, Caesars, the Cromwells, the Mariuses, and the Syrias, of former ages.

"It is time for slumbering patriotism to awake, when such doctrines as these are put forth from the capitol, and from public assemblies. It is time that the REAL republican party, (I speak not of former divisions, springing from causes no longer existing, and which are sought to be kept up by some men in particular places, only for sinister purposes)—that party, under whatever flag its members may have heretofore acted, that party which loves freedom, for freedom's sake—justly to estimate the impending perils, and to proceed with an energy and union called for by the existing crisis in the republic. Regardless of all imputations, and proud of the opportunity of free and unrestrained intercourse with all my fellow citizens, if it were physically possible and compatible with my official duties, I would visit every state, go to every town, and hamlet, address every man in the union, and entreat them, by their love of country, by their love of liberty, for the sake of themselves and their posterity—in the name of their venerated ancestors, in the name of the human family, deeply interested in the fulfillment of the trust committed to their hands—by all the past glory which we have won—by all that awaits us as a nation, if we are true and faithful in gratitude to HIM who has hitherto so signally blessed us—to pause—solemnly pause

—and contemplate the precipice which yawns before us! If, indeed, we have incurred the divine displeasure, and it is necessary to chastise this people with the rod of his vengeance, I would humbly prostrate myself before HIM, and implore his mercy, to visit our favored land with war, with pestilence, with famine, with any scourge other than military rule, or a blind and heedless enthusiasm for mere military renown!

"Gentlemen, I wish I had strength to expatiate upon this interesting subject; but I am admonished by the state of my health to desist. I pray you to accept my thanks for the sentiment with which you have honored me, and your permission to offer one which I hope will be approved by you:

"Genuine republicans, of every faith, who, true to the cause of liberty, would guard it against all pernicious examples."

#### ARGUMENTS OF POLITICIANS.

The poor shift to which some of the conductors of the press resort, in order to divert the current of popularity towards the presidential candidate for whom they may chance to feel a preference, are supremely ridiculous. We have now before us two papers, an Adams and a Jackson one, printed in different parts of the country, but for the reprehensible extent to which they go on subjects of a party nature, respectable and well conducted prints, in which we find the following momentous objections urged against the election of these individuals to the presidency. The one paper objects to Mr. Adams, because for the last twenty years, he has been in the employ of the people, receiving all that time pecuniary compensation, and (which is considered particularly flagrant) because he accepted pay for his services rendered at Ghent, while "honest farmers, at home, were obliged to bear a direct tax, according to the extent of their farms, for the support of government." The objection stated by the other print to General Jackson is equally cogent. It seems that he, too, during his noble military career, has never, in his pursuit of glory, so totally lost sight of self as to forget to draw the pay and rations to which his rank and services entitled him; and that he was even actually paid, in money, out of the treasury of the United States, for all that he did at New Orleans, notwithstanding that so much credit has been awarded to him for patriotism and disinterestedness in that most fortunate campaign!

How contemptible is that party malice which can lead to the propagation of such poor substitutes for fair and candid arguments—which can endeavor, by displaying innocent facts in aggravating language, to enlist men's passions on a subject that should be submitted to the decision of their reason.

*Merchant's Telegraph.*

M. Alexandre de la Borda, son of the banker of that name, who possessed an immense fortune, and great repute, before the revolution, is a member of the French chamber of deputies. Roused, lately, by some remarks of another member against election meetings and petitions, he broke into the following strain, referring to his own case:

"What means this constant talking of revolution and reviving of recollections? Who thinks of renewing past excesses, which every one deplores?—But, among those to whom this attention is attributed, are there no sufferers from that same revolution? I ask, are there many royalists in this chamber, or out of this chamber, who have lost their father, and half their family on the scaffold, for the cause of the Bourbons; who have lost an income of 1,200,000f. by the revolutions who have fought five campaigns, and received ten wounds for the royalist cause, and who, as the reward of all their sacrifices, have asked nothing of the Bourbons, at their return, in order to preserve their independence, and to be able to speak to you at this tribune, as I do? [Bravo, bravo, on the left, profound silence on the right.]—Let us grant to the revolution the praises which its fortunate result merit, at the same time deplored the evils it has caused, and then we shall all agree as to this painful question. Do we not know that we owe to the revolution the state of prosperity, riches, and glory, which France has attained, and even the institutions which now govern us, and which are its consequences? Who would wish to restore France to what it was forty years ago? Who is the Royalist who would wish to descend from Austerlitz to Roebach, and from the religious tolerance granted by the Charter to St. Bartholomew? Who would descend from the present code to the feudal law, and her tortures? even from the late ministry to Madame Dubarry, the Abbe Toray? [Prolonged movement in the assembly.]

#### To the Freemen of Indiana.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—Born in a land of liberty, and educated from infancy to speak my mind freely, it will not be expected that I should apologize for offering myself as a candidate for governor at the ensuing election. As I know of no constitutional objection to my

holding the office, except my not getting votes enough, I shall make every reasonable exertion to remove that difficulty; but if I fail, I shall still stick to the anvil, at the old stand, where my friends and the public generally, may have their work done at the shortest notice. For my purity and patriotism, I would refer to a life spent over charcoal and fire ever since I was able to lift a sledge, and I trust I have rendered my country some service by uniting the broken, strengthening the weak, sharpening the dull, and hardening and softening, welding and soldering materials which most others would find totally unmanageable.

As to my birth or breeding, I know but little about them; but I may safely say, there are few men in the latitude and longitude of Indiana, who have stood longer at the anvil, or who can even handle a sledge with more ability. Presuming that the public would like to know my political sentiments, I shall speak boldly of such as I think will not injure my popularity. In the first place I am strongly in favor of myself. If elected, I shall claim all the money the law allows, and also the privileges and profits of trading with Indians. Secondly, as to my opinions on the presidency, I have not yet made up my mind; but as I intend not to be outmanaged by any body, I shall be on the strong side as soon as I can tell which that will be. On the subject of rail roads and canals, my opinions are strongly in favor of the former, for while governor, I could manage to get the blacksmith's work of a rail road, it would keep me busy the balance of my life.

A. I do not expect to make a very great governor, I shall not be caught over the mountains, making my mark as governor of Indiana, in the Tavern Registers. If I am elected, my shop and tools will be for rent on moderate terms, for I shall not wish as governor to blow up any more fires than I can keep under, or meddle unnecessarily with edge tools. I will not ride about electioneering, as I am afraid I shall not appear to advantage out of the shop; but those who will call there can at any time have satisfactory specimens of my ability. Not expecting to "wither" in a dry season, I hope to flourish while "bread, meat and potatoes" produce their usual effects.

I am the public's humble servant.

JOHN VANBLARICUM.

To the Editors of the Georgia Journal.  
Bainbridge, Decatur county, Geo.

16th May, 1828.

GENTLEMEN.—On Wednesday last, I experienced the most dreadful storm of rain and hail that perhaps has ever been witnessed in this or any country. The judge and several of the bar, including myself, were met by the rain between this and the river (Flint river.) The hail was not so severe here as within four miles of this place. On the day after it fell, we visited Mr. Gainers, who resides between four and five miles off. The ice was then lying in enormous heaps, to the depth of two feet or more in some places. For two days thereafter, in an open field, entirely exposed to the sun, it was found from twelve to eighteen inches deep. I have, for two days past, been at Mr. Gainers; during each day the Mercury stood at upwards of 90 Fahrenheit, and this evening as I came on to this place, in company with several gentlemen, we collected several pocket handkerchiefs full, and put in my sulky and brought the ice to this place; where we are now enjoying the luxury of ice punch, ice cream, &c. on a summer day. I have no doubt, from its present appearance, that it will remain in large quantities for some days, unless there should fall a heavy rain. To relate the full extent of the fall of hail would absolutely appear incredible. It is needless to say to you what is the fate of vegetation that lay within its scope. Some of the beasts of the field were killed by it. I saw bushes an inch in diameter broken down. Fortunately it was of small extent. If I were to say that some of the pieces of ice would have measured six inches in circumference, I do not know that it would exceed the truth.

From the Greensborough Patriot.

INSTANT DEATH BY LIGHTNING.

On Tuesday the 10th inst. about 11 o'clock, A. M. Martin Shelly, son of John Shelly, was struck dead by lightning at his father's residence, two miles west of Jamestown. We understand that young Mr. Shelly was up stairs fixing a window near the chimney where the rain was beating in from the violence of the storm; that his sister was standing near him and another person in the same apartment; his sister was considerably shocked and fell, but received no injury; the other person not affected.

The effect of the lightning upon Mr. S. was something remarkable. The hair on his right eye brow and the back part of his head was much singed, even as with a lighted candle or torch; the injury commenced on the right side of his head, and evident marks on his shoulder—the skin in small places on the breast was torn entirely off, and strong marks of injury from the right side of his head to the left instep. He instantly fell, and never moved or breathed after. Medical aid was immediately

called in, but to no purpose. The chimney was something shattered, stones broken from the jambs were carried across the house in the lower apartment where the family were sitting, none of whom were injured. The distressing and disconsolate situation of Mr. and Mrs. Shelly, who were so instantaneously called to mourn over the loss of a most promising son, can be much more easily conceived than described—a son on whom they doated with more than usual fondness. Having attained the age of 17 or 18 years, he had not only secured the affections and confidence of his parents and immediate relations, but in truth we can say of all his acquaintances; for all with whom he ever had intercourse, can readily testify to his uncommon rectitude of conduct. Seldom, if ever, was there an improper word known to fall from his lips, even from his infancy. Well might it be expected that such a son would be the pride of his parents' hearts, and the joy of their life. He was a young man of promising talents, and had made more than ordinary proficiency in his studies.

His funeral was attended on the following day by a large concourse of people.

Guilford county, N C June 14.

#### YANKEE TRICKS.

A few days since, a man who belongs to a party of yankee turnpike makers, who are now at Bushwick, committed an assault and battery on a peaceful inhabitant of that town. A warrant was issued against him, and the constable apprehended him, and the fellow was rather pugnacious, and easily effected his escape.

A few days afterwards the constable discovered Mr. White Hat (as he was called for want of a better name) and immediately gathered a posse, and chased him into a house occupied by his turnpiking companions. The party surrounded the house, and while they were summoning courage to enter, White Hat was seen to issue from a back door and fly swiftly across the field, and the whole party immediately joined in pursuit. The chase continued some distance, but at length White Hat was overtaken, when behold! it was not the real White Hat, but one of his companions who had assumed the disguise, and led the whole pack off on a false scent. On returning to the house the offender was not to be found, and the constable had only to enter it as 'an escape.'

Brooklyn, L. I. Star.

#### Foreign Intelligence.

New York, June 7.

The ship George, Captain Taubman, arrived at this port, last evening, from Liverpool. The editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received, by this conveyance, London papers of the 5th ult. and Liverpool of the 6th. There is no important intelligence.

It was reported that Sir James Kempt, governor of Halifax, would succeed the Earl of Dalhousie as governor of Lower Canada.

In the House of Commons, on the 2d of May, Mr. Huskisson brought forward his long expected motion on the state of Canada. The Rt. Hon. Gentleman moved that a select committee be appointed to inquire into the difficulties so long existing between the Earl of Dalhousie's Government and the House of Assembly; and in the course of his speech went into the history of the colony from its conquest down to the present time. He proposed a number of alterations, and concluded with expressing the determinations of the mother country to support her authority in the Canadian provinces. Sir James Mackintosh and Mr. Stanly opposed Mr. Huskisson's views and spoke generally against the proceedings of the colonial government. The motion was however carried.

The bill for the repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts has passed both houses, and only wanted the royal signature to become a law.

The following is the Test, as now required by the bill, instead of the Sacramental Test.

I, A. B. do solemnly, and sincerely, in the presence of God, profess, testify, and declare, upon the true faith of a Christian, that I will never exercise any power, authority, or influence, which I may possess by virtue of the office of —, to injure or weaken the Protestant Church, or the Bishops and Clergy of the said Church, in the possession of any rights or privileges, to which said Church, or the said Bishops and Clergy are, or may be, by law entitled.

The ship Jessie, was to sail shortly from Liverpool, for New York, with between 2 and 300 emigrants.

The annual expenditure of the corporation of the city of London, in festing, amounts to about 12,900 pounds. This, we believe, is twice as much as the salary paid to the President of the United States.

A poor person residing in Greenock, lately applied to the magistrates to have two of his children admitted on the poor's roll. "How many have you?" said the worthy bailie. "Five and twenty, Sir," replied the petitioner. "Five and twenty," re-echoed the ba-

lie; "and all by one wife?" "Oh no, Sir," replied the poor man, "I am wearing the fourth!"

#### AFFAIRS OF THE EAST.

Without stopping to enumerate the thousand matter of course rumours respecting the designs and movements of Russia, it is safe to say, generally, that the accounts from the north and east are of a very pacific character, and the impression has begun to prevail that hostilities will not, after all, take place between Russia and Turkey. The St. Petersburg Gazette of the 15th April, makes no allusion whatever to the military preparations of Russia, nor to the intended departure of the emperor from his capital. The advices from the British Ambassador at Vienna represent, that the councils of the three, Allied Powers are again in accordance, with regard to the conduct to be pursued towards Turkey. This does not go to the extent of assuring us that Russia will not occupy the provinces north of the Danube, but it at least shows that the emperor must have given a positive pledge not to pursue hostilities for the purpose of conquest.

It is stated from Vienna, April 21st, that the declaration of Russia, in its position with the Porte, is dated the 22d of February, and that it was delivered at London on the 12th of March. The answer of the English Cabinet is in form of a note: England expressly accepts the assurance of the Russian government that it has no views of conquest, and declares that, in this case, in concert with France, and abiding by the execution of the treaty of the 6th of July, it remains neutral.

The latest advices from Vienna are to the 25th of April, according to which no movement of the Russian troops had yet been made; and the bustle and alarm occasioned by the warlike preparations of that power, had subsided in the German capital.

The London Courier places the full reliance upon this view of the present state of affairs, and adds the following, from the Frankfort paper of April 26th:

It is again reported that the cabinet of St. Petersburg has assured the European courts that its military operations are by no means intended with any view to an increase of territory; but solely to induce the porto to fulfil all the stipulations of the treaty of Akermann. It hopes that the occupation of Moldavia and Wallachia will suffice to convince the Divan that Russia will never depart, in the smallest degree, from her demands, and to compel it in this manner to satisfy those demands according to the treaty. The Russian troops will then remain in their new positions, till either those demands are complied with, or it becomes evident that even this measure is not sufficient to induce the porto to adopt another system.

The leading French papers also hold the same pacific tone.

#### TREATY BETWEEN RUSSIA AND PERSIA.

The Journal des Debats of the 28th of April, contains the manifesto of the emperor of Russia, consequent on the treaty of Torkmanchay, of the 22d of February last; and the commencement of that treaty, which is concluded in the Journal of 23d April. We have read the former, and hastily run over the treaty, that we may make a record of the ambitious projects of the Czar. In the Manifesto, the emperor charges the Schah with having invaded the Caucasus in violation of solemn treaties, &c. which made it necessary for the Czar to repel force by force. It concludes the account of the war of eight months by saying,—"our brave army arrived after unheard of efforts, to conquer Erivan, hitherto deemed impregnable. It gave liberty to the Araxes, planted its flags on the summit of Ararat, and penetrating further and further into the interior of Persia, it even occupied Tebris with the country dependent upon it. The Khanat of Erivan on both banks of the Araxes, the Khanat of Nakhichevan, a portion of Ancient Armenia, fell into the power of the victors." The Czar goes on to say, that all the conquests not necessary to the peace of the Russian frontiers, would be restored. The treaty after reciting that war was, contrary to the disposition of both monarchs, abrogates the treaty of Gulistan. The second article contains a cession of the two Phanats, or principalities above named to Russia, and provides for the delivery of all the archives and documents concerning their administration, within six months.

The Russian frontiers are to run to the Araxes, and the rivers running to the Caspian sea, are to belong to Russia, those running from it to Persia, (the seizure in 1813, is thus made secure,) the line to be definitively marked within two months. The 6th article obliges the Schah to pay pecuniary damages to the Czar, for the losses resulting to his subjects. By the seventh article, the Czar recognizes Prince Abbas Mirza, as heir presumptive to the Persian crown, and engages to consider him as the legitimate sovereign from the time of his succession. The eighth, provides that merchant vessels of both powers may navigate the Caspian sea, but that the Russians alone, shall have vessels of war in it.

*Merchant's Telegraph.*

## HILLSBOROUGH.

Wednesday, June 18.

A distressing accident occurred on Flat river, in the lower edge of this county, on the 28th instant. The child of William Wooten, sixteen or eighteen months old, was left by its mother on the bed, supposed to be asleep, while she was absent for a short time in the performance of her domestic duties. It appears there were two beds in the room, on one of which the child was laid, and on the other its sister, a year or two older; and near the foot of the latter bed stood a table, the leaf of which was on a level with the foot-board of the bedstead. The child is supposed to have got up immediately after its mother went out, proceeded to the foot of the other bed, and in endeavoring to climb up to its sister, thrust its head between the bed and table, when its chin rested upon the foot-board, and the back of its head against the table, and not knowing how to extricate itself, it remained thus suspended, and was found lifeless on the return of its distressed mother.

The editors of the Raleigh Star announce that they have in press, and will shortly publish, "The case of the six militia men fairly stated, with an appendix of public documents and other papers;" a pamphlet prepared by order of the Central Jackson Committee, and offer to forward them to order, at the rate of eight dollars per hundred copies. The epithets of forgery, fraud, &c. have been liberally applied to the pamphlet published by the administration party on this subject; but should the present publication be less abnoxious to censure, we shall be perfectly willing that its circulation should be extended into every family. But the aberrations of party zeal have been so frequently and so strongly manifested, that we apprehend such will not be the case.

On this subject we have hitherto been silent. For the information of our readers, we had intended to make an abstract of the case, from the documents communicated to congress; but this intention has been delayed by the difficulty of procuring an acknowledged authentic copy of the documents. Upon reflection, however, and upon a perusal of them, we have concluded to publish the documents entire. They are lengthy, and will necessarily be spread through several numbers of our paper; but we believe such a course will give the most general satisfaction. Our remarks, if we make any, will be reserved for the conclusion. We shall commence next week.

*Effects of the Tariff.*—Symptoms of the good effects of the tariff have already begun to appear in our southern country. The last number of the People's Advocate, published at Yorkville, S. C., after announcing the preparations making to celebrate, in that district, the approaching anniversary of American independence, "in a style at once novel and full of republican simplicity," adds: "Thus far things are as usual; but it is designed that the whole assemblage shall attend in their own their native homespun," rightly concluding that this "snacks more of opposition to the tariff than displaying flags at half-mast." From such an opposition to the laws of the country no evil can result, but rather much good. It displays a wholesome feeling, that cannot fail to be productive of beneficial results. Amid such a people, manufactures will spring up to enrich the country. A manifestation of such a feeling is much more flattering to the pride of an American, and gratifying to the heart of the patriot, than that avowed by some of the leading men in that section of country, as well as in Virginia, some months since.

*Still better.*—The Pendleton Messenger of the 4th instant, states that a number of gentlemen of that vicinity have it in contemplation to establish a company for the purpose of manufacturing cotton goods, and speaks favorably of the local advantages of that district.

*Mr. Clay's Speech.*—In a preceding column will be found a speech of Mr. Clay, delivered at Baltimore, on his return from Philadelphia, to which place he had been to seek advice from Physicians on account of the delicate state of his health. We have not been much in the habit of publishing dinner speeches, but as this has been the subject of many remarks, we feel constrained, in justice to Mr. Clay, to give place to it. It will be gratifying, too, to the lovers of the flowing eloquence and glowing style of this great orator and statesman.

The editor of the New Jersey Journal, in admitting into his columns, at the request of a friend, an ardent supporter of General Jackson, some structures upon this address of Mr. Clay, makes use of the following observations:

"Mr. Clay has been conspicuous in the councils of the nation for about twenty years. In all that time his conduct has been open, bold and manly—evident of an ardent attachment to republican principles. He has never attempted to conceal his sentiments or to avoid responsibility. And a more consistent and enlightened politician than he has proved himself to be, is not to be found among our great men. His numerous speeches, and his votes upon the important topics which were agitated in congress whilst he was a member, afford evidence of the truth of these assertions, and his calumniators are challenged to produce any thing to controvert it. And this is the man who is now represented as an unprincipled demagogue, whose sole object is self-aggrandizement!!

"It is true that Mr. Clay did, at the last presidential election, refuse to vote for a man whom he had long before denounced for trampling upon the constitution and laws of his country. This was the head and front of

his offending. For this he is to be sacrificed; and for this his motives are to be impugned and his expressions tortured."

Proposals have been issued from the office of the Carolina Sentinel, Newbern, for a weekly paper, to be entitled "The People's Friend," devoted exclusively to "the cause of the people, and to the re-election of John Quincy Adams." The publication to commence on the 4th of July, and be continued until the 1st of November, for one dollar, provided 300 subscribers are secured.

From the Raleigh Register.

The Board of Internal Improvement, which left this city on the 28th ultimo, met for three successive days at Fayetteville, and took measures for immediately reducing the shoals in the river below that place. James Mebane, esq. president of the Cape Fear Navigation Company, has undertaken to superintend the hands to be employed, and Mr. Nash, the engineer of the state, will prescribe the mode of conducting the work.

After closing their labours at Fayetteville, the board proceeded to Wilmington, in order to inspect the work carrying on there by means of the dredging machine, under the superintendance of Hinton James, esq. We are pleased to learn that they were satisfied with the progress made in removing the obstructions which have so greatly impeded the navigation of that port, and are in great hopes that a good ship channel will be completely opened during the present season.

On the 4th instant a public dinner was given to his excellency governor Iredell, by the citizens of Wilmington, at which John R. London, esq. and Gen. E. B. Dudley presided, and to which the members of the board were invited. The company consisted of the principal inhabitants of the town and vicinity, and the whole was conducted with that harmony and good order which render such entertainments acceptable and agreeable.

The board resumed their meeting at Fayetteville on the 6th inst. and having finished their business, adjourned subject to the call of the president.

*Specia Payments.*—We learn from an unquestionable source (one of the directors) that the State Bank of North Carolina has paid, during the last four weeks, specie, drafts on the north, notes of the Bank of the United States, and notes of other banks equally as good, to the amount of 100,000 dollars. We mention this as an act of justice to the bank, in consequence of the late publication in the Star on the subject of the depreciation of the local bank notes.

Star.

*Another Murder.*—We have been informed of another murder in Lincoln. Joshua Irby, who lived about 20 miles from Lincolnton, on the Yorkville road, was killed by his negro fellow, on the 20th ult. Mr. Irby and the fellow were in the distillery together; and it is supposed that the negro knocked his master down with a sledge-hammer, and dragged him to a situation where he let hot water run on him till he was dead. The negro was apprehended, and lodged in jail in Thursday. Rumor says that Mrs. Irby was privy to the murder of her husband, if not necessary before the fact!! West. Carolinian.

*The Creek.*—We learn by a gentleman, lately from Chatahoocooch, that the Creek Indians on that frontier are in a most deplorable condition; having consumed all their provisions and spent the money paid them by the government, they are now left in a state of actual starvation. A number of those opposed to emigration, amounting it is said to 6 or 7000, have assembled at their council ground, 15 miles from the town of Columbus, but for what purpose we are not informed. Considerable apprehensions are entertained at Columbus least the Indians, driven to desperation by their sufferings, should commit depredations on our defenceless citizens.

Macon Telegraph.

The establishment of the PETERSBURG INTELLIGENCER, has passed into the hands of Dr. Richard Field, who has taken Thomas L. Wilson, as his associate, by whom the paper will hereafter be published. It will, as heretofore, advocate the cause of the present administration.

*Treasurer of the United States.*—Judge Savage, to whom the appointment of treasurer of the United States was offered, and who it was at first supposed would have accepted it, has since declined it, on the ground that the duties of the office would confine him to Washington more than his

health or private affairs would permit. We understand that the vacancy thus occasioned has been filled by the president, by the appointment of General Wm. Clark, late treasurer to the state of Pennsylvania, whose dismissal from that office, as well as the causes which led to it, must be fresh in the recollection of our readers.

Nat. Jour.

We are sorry to learn, by a gentleman from Albany, that the beautiful vases which the merchants of Pearl street presented to his excellency E. W. CLINTON, and which cost, we believe, more than three thousand dollars, were yesterday sold at auction by the sheriff for the sum of six hundred dollars. The purchaser was Anthony Blanchard, esq. who, it is understood, will restore them to the family, upon receiving the amount paid for them.

N. Y. Jour. of Com.

Alexander Sheldon, who for nearly twelve years has filled the post of secretary of legation, and occasionally of Cbirsge d'Affairs of the United States in Paris, died at Marseilles, on the 16th April. Mr. Sheldon is a man of extraordinary merit of various kinds.

*Attempt to fire the New York Exchange.*—On the night of the 1st inst. an attempt was made to destroy this splendid edifice; but, fortunately, the flames, which were kindled among the papers in one of the desks in the office of Messrs. Willard & Boyd, subsided without accomplishing the object of the incendiary.

Eighteen persons were tried at Cape Hayti on the 6th ult. for conspiracy, five of whom (all of one family) were condemned to be shot on the 28th.—The father, on account of his advanced age (87) was reprieved.

Nat. Jour.

It is said that the Duke and Duchess of Angouleme have used all their influence with his majesty to abolish lotteries and gaming houses; they have received a formal promise that in a short time this desirable measure will be carried into effect. Some kind of amelioration has already taken place respecting the regulations of these places. They are not open until 4 o'clock, and no person is admitted unless regularly introduced.

The Grand Lodge of the state of New-York held its annual meeting last week, and had not adjourned on Tuesday evening. We understand, says the Commercial Advertiser, that the lodge, with great unanimity, made a grant of money from the treasury to re-purchase the Clinton vases which were sold at auction last week, and presented them to the family. This munificent act was done as a testimony of respect for their late grand master. The Albany Daily Advertiser, mentioning the fact that those vases had been restored to the family of governor Clinton by the Grand Lodge, adds:

"We are informed that Mr. Blanchard was offered two thousand dollars for them, by a person who wished to send them to London. But Mr. B. magnanimously refused, and thereby saved the country from disgrace. It will be recollect that the price he paid for them was 600 dollars."

The legislature of Connecticut have passed an act prohibiting the selling, advertising, procuring, agency, &c. of any lottery tickets not authorized by laws of that state, under a penalty of \$20 for the first offence, and for the second \$50, with imprisonment not exceeding three months.

*March of Intellect.*—A gentleman the other day visiting Mr. Wood's school in Edinburg, had a book put into his hand for the purpose of examining a class. The word inheritance occurring in the verse, the querist interrogated the youngest as follows:—

"What is inheritance?" A. "Patrimony." "What is Patrimony?" A. "Something left by a father."

"What would you call it if left by a mother?" "Matrimony."

Caledonian Mercury.

*CURE FOR STAMMERING.*—Those (a correspondent assures us) who suffer under the distressing affliction of an impediment in their speech, may be effectually cured—where there is no malformation of the organs of articulation—by a perseverance, for three or four months, in the simple remedy of reading aloud with the teeth closed, for at least two hours in the course of each day. The recommender of this simple process adds, "I can speak with certainty of the utility of the remedy."

London paper.

## PRESIDENTIAL.

Extract of a letter to the editors of the Raleigh Register, dated

Montgomery county, June 4.

"We have the most cheering prospects from various directions, that the administration electoral ticket will prevail in this county. The men of judgment and influence are up and doing. Light and truth are spreading, and as the people become more and more enlightened, they see that a military ruler is not the most suitable for the genius of our country. The expose relative to the illegal execution of the six militia men at Mobile has done and is still doing great things for the administration. From the prospect before us, I have no doubt but this congressional district will give a large majority in favor of John Q. Adams for president and Richard Rush for vice-president."

N. Y. Jour. of Com.

## The Administration in Tennessee.

The Knoxville Enquirer announces John R. Nelson, esq. as a candidate for elector in that district, and states that "he will, if elected, vote for John Quincy Adams for president, and Richard Rush for vice-president." Mr. Nelson is stated to have all his interest and affections centered in East Tennessee. He was in the Creek campaign under Jackson's immediate eye, and no man, at the battle of the Horse-Shoe, behaved with more intrepidity. He was, in 1824, elected to the legislature, and at the session of 1824 was elected attorney general for the Knoxville district. The editor of the Enquirer concludes with the following language as to the strength of the administration in that county.

Nat. Jour.

"We embrace this opportunity to say to the Jacksonian letter writers, who have said that the administration in this county have no strength, that when they write these things they only do it for effect; they certainly know better—they know we Tennesseans go for measures and not men. They know that Gen. Jackson's politics are delphic, and his best friends are afraid to say what they are if they know them. Mr. Nelson practices law in four of the counties out of five in this district. He has been accustomed to political canvass, and knows how to make his calculation. He has reputation and standing not to be hazarded on the cast of a die. We know he is sanguine of success. We are neither prophets nor the sons of prophets, but we say to our friends every where, do your part and we will do ours."

Paris, April 13

It is said that the Duke and Duchess of Angouleme have used all their influence with his majesty to abolish lotteries and gaming houses; they have received a formal promise that in a short time this desirable measure will be carried into effect. Some kind of amelioration has already taken place respecting the regulations of these places. They are not open until 4 o'clock, and no person is admitted unless regularly introduced.

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London paper.

DIALOGUE.

DRAMATIS PERSONÆ.

Mr. —, the only Jackson man in the town of —, and We.

SCENE.—The printing office—devil employed in his usual occupation of "kicking up a dust."

Two presses in operation, attended by a noise like that made by a carding machine.

Jacksonian. I say, Mister, you got our papers bound out yet?

Editor. They are in readiness, sir.

Boy, hand the bundle directed to —.

J. I'll tell you what, Mister Printer, I want to have a little talk with you about Jackson and Adams.

London paper.

You've told some pretty darn'd tough stories about the old General, and I've had thoughts of stopping your paper, and taking the New-Haven Herald.

"We are sorry to offend our subscribers. Our remarks on the General's character and conduct may have been somewhat severe, but we have endeavored to adhere to the truth on all occasions. We look upon General Jackson as a dauntless and successful soldier, but as entirely destitute of the requisite qualifications for the presidency; besides—

J. I don't care a snap about his qualifications; he is a better man than Adams, and that's enough. How you can support Adams, I can't see. Didn't he pass the sedition laws and stamp act? Answer me that.

E. John Adams did indeed recommend the enactment of what is termed the sedition law; but I have never before heard that our present chief magistrate had any agency in passing the stamp act, though I think the charge more reasonable than many others that have been preferred against him. I fear, my friend, that you have imbibed some erroneous notions respecting—

J. You don't deny that he made the sedition laws, and 'taint much matter about 't other. Now let me ask you two or three more questions. Didn't Adams hang a man 'cause he couldn't pay his debts? Didn't he and Clay hire Toby Wattles to go to Kentucky and 'sassinate Jackson? and didn't Jackson save Washington when Jefferson ran away in the continental war?

E. I hardly know how to reply to you.

J. [Chuckling.] Aye, I thought I should puzzle you. You can't dispute what I have said, for I read it all in a 'dress made by Mr. Scemer, governor of Pennsylvania.

E. Your zeal for the General seems to have led you into some chronological and historical errors.

J. I don't care nothing about errors. All I know is, General Jackson is the hero of three wars, and that he has filled his country's glory full; and that Adams is an old democrat—not a bit better than Tom Jefferson. There ain't nobody in our town but me that's got spunk enough to go for Jackson; but I mean to do as Mr. Randolph does, "cry aloud and spare not."

## COMMUNICATED.

DIED at his residence in this county, after an illness of about five months, Hardy Hurdle, esq. aged seventy-four years. Mr. Hurdle had been for about fifty years a respectable member of the Baptist Church. During his last illness he suffered the most exquisite pain, but bore it with great patience and resignation, calmly waiting the approach of death to terminate his suffering; and on Thursday the 12th of June, his ransomed spirit took its flight from this vale of sorrow, and went to realize the joys of heaven, leaving a numerous train of surviving relatives and friends to bewail his loss.

## Wanted to Purchase,

A GOOD SADDLE HORSE, for which a liberal price will be given.

Inquire at this Office.



From the Petersburg Intelligencer.

JOHN ii. 16.

"Take these things hence"—'tis the house of my Father,  
 Said the Son to the buyers and sellers of yore;  
 "This house is of prayer," were the words of my Saviour;  
 Oh, then let me feel that I come to implore.  
 "Take these things hence!"—how awful the warning,  
 For well do we know what we should not bring here;  
 Yet now, even now, on this blest Sabbath morning,  
 Shall I dare, with the things I have brought, to appear?

To appear in this house with a bosom still beating  
 With all the vain wishes of time and of sense,  
 Oh, how may I enter, whilst he is repeating,  
 In heart-piercing accents, "Go, take these things hence!"  
 The brisk play of fancy in youthful emotion,  
 Exulting and catching at earth's vainest toys,  
 Shall these dare to mingle in that warm devotion,  
 Which owes to abasement the source of its joys?

W O M A N.

Woman, dear woman, in whose name  
 Wife, sister, mother meet;  
 Thine is the heart by earliest claim,  
 And thine its latest beat.  
 In thee the angel virtues shine,  
 An angel form to thee is given;  
 Then be an angel's office thine,  
 And lead the soul to heaven.  
 From thee we draw our infant strength,  
 Thou art our childhood's friend,  
 And when the man unfolds at length,  
 On thee his hopes depend:  
 For round the heart thy power has spun  
 A thousand dear mysterious ties:  
 Then take the heart thy charms have won,  
 And nurse it for the skies.

From the London Repository of Arts.

A SCENE ON THE PONT-NEUF.

If the French do not follow in all respects the precepts of the Gospel, at least it must be confessed that they pay due regard to the Apostle's injunction, "Weep with those that weep, and rejoice with those that rejoice."—I have seen a thousand instances of this disposition, but I do not know that I ever witnessed one with more pleasure than that which I am about to relate. I was crossing the Pont-Neuf, which, be it said by way of parenthesis, is the most misshapen, ugly, clumsy looking bridge I ever saw in my life; but this one must not say to the Parisians, who are as proud of it and the dirty ditch-like river that runs under it, as if the one were the master-piece of nature, and the other of art. I remember a Frenchman once asking me whether we had any thing like it in London. I answered, "No," with gr. at emphasis, and equal sincerity; but as a Frenchman always construes what you say into a compliment, if it be possible, he professed himself enchanted with my candor, and invited me to dinner on the spot.

But to the story. I was crossing the Pont-Neuf at the moment when a porter belonging to the Bank of France, pretty well tired of the weight he carried (it was a bag of money containing nine thousand francs in silver,) stopped to rest himself by leaning against the parapet wall of the bridge; but at the moment that he did so, his valuable load, either from awkwardness or carelessness, slipped out of his hands and fell into the Seine, which was very deep just in that spot.

Never shall I forget his look of despair. He made a movement as if to jump over; and I believe would have effected his purpose, but for the presence of mind of a girl a little delicate looking thing, about sixteen, a violet seller, who, clasping her arms around him, cried for help, which in an instant was afforded. Myself and some others seized him; he struggled with us desperately. "Let me go! let me go!" cried he: "I am ruined forever! My wife, my children, what will become of you?" A multitude of voices were raised at once, some to console, others to inquire; but above the rest were heard the clear and silver tones of the little violet girl. "My friend have patience, you have lost nothing."

"Nothing! O heavens!"

"No, no, I tell you no. Let some one run for the divers; there is no doubt that they will succeed in bringing it up."

"She is right," resounded from a number of voices, and from mine a-

mong the others, and in an instant half a dozen persons ran to bring the divers. Those who remained exerted themselves each in his way for the solace of the poor porter. One brought him a glass of liqueur; another a little brandy; a third some *'eau de Cologne*; and four or five presented the grand specific, sugar and water. The little violet girl had been before all the rest in administering a cordial, and perhaps hers was the most efficacious—a glass of pure water which she held to his trembling lips and made him swallow. "Drink" cried she, "drink it up, it will do you good." Whether it was the water, or the kind and sympathetic manner with which it was offered, that relieved him, I know not, but certainly one of the two had this effect; for his looks grew less wild, he burst into a passionate fit of weeping, and by degrees became composed enough to make his acknowledgements to the humane spectators, who had shown such interest in his misfortunes.

The divers soon came, and one of them descended without loss of time. Never did I witness such intense anxiety as the search excited; if the fate of every one present had hung upon the success, they could not have testified greater interest in it. Soon he reappeared, bringing up, not the bag of silver, but a small iron box. It was instantly broken open, and found to be full of twenty franc pieces in gold; they were soon counted, and found to amount to twelve thousand francs, about four hundred and fifty pounds sterling.\*

There were three divers, who, overjoyed at their good fortune, speedily divided the prize among themselves; and directly afterwards another descended in search of the porter's bag. This time he returned with it in triumph. The poor fellow could scarcely speak when they put it into his hands. On coming to himself he cried with vehemence—"God reward you; you know not the good you have done.—I am the father of five children; I was formerly in good circumstances; but a series of misfortunes reduced me to the greatest distress. All that I had left was an irreproachable character, and that procured me my present situation; I have had it but a week.—To-day I should, without your help, have lost it. My wife, my children, would have been exposed to all the horrors of want; they would have been deprived of a husband and father; for never, oh never, could I have survived the ruin I had brought upon them! It is you who have saved us all; God will reward you—he alone can!" While he thus spoke he rummaged in his pocket and drew out some francs. "This is all I have. It is very little, but tell me where you live, and to-morrow—" "Not a farthing," interrupted they with one voice; and one of them added, "stop a bit, let me talk to my comrades." They stepped aside a moment: I followed them with my eyes and saw their gestures, that they listened to their companion with emotion. "We are all of one mind," said he, returning with them. "Yes, my friend, if we have been serviceable to you, you also have been the cause of our good fortune; it seems to me then that we ought to share with you what God has sent us through your means.

But to the story. I was crossing the Pont-Neuf at the moment when a

porter would have remonstrated, but his voice was drowned by the acclamations of the spectators. "Generous fellows!" Much good may it do you! "The same luck to you many times more!" resounded from every mouth. There was not one present but seemed as happy as if he or she were about to participate in the contents of the box. I defy the most determined misanthrope to witness this touching scene of happiness, arising from motives so disinterested and so pure, without thinking the better of poor culminated human nature.

The money was divided, and man—his excuses the porter was forced to take his share. The divers went their way: the crowd began to disperse, but the porter still lingered, and I had the curiosity to remain in order to watch his motions. He approached the little violet girl. "Ah, my dear," cried he, "what do I not owe you? but for you it had been all lost with me. My wife, my little ones must thank you."

"Ma foi! it is not worth mentioning: would you have had me stand by and see you drown yourself?"

"But your courage, your strength! could one have expected it from so young a girl?"

The circumstances of the Porter's dropping his bag into the Seine, and the diversing, on descending to search for it, a box of gold, actually happened in Paris, in February, 1826.

"Ah, there is no want of strength wherever there is good will."

"And nobody ever had more of that. Give me six of your bouquets, my dear; my children are so fond of violets, and never have they prized any as they will these."

She twisted a bit of thread round six of her fairy nosegays, and presented them to him.—He deposited them carefully in his bosom, and slipped something into her hand; then without waiting to hear the acknowledgements which she began to pour forth, took to his heels as if his bag had been filled with feathers.

The girl looked after him, with pleasure dancing in her eyes. "What will you take for the rest of your nosegays?" said I, going up to her. "Whatever you are pleased give," cried she with vivacity; for that good man's money will burn my pocket till I get home to give it to my mother. Oh how glad will she be to have all that, and still more when she knows why it was given to me."

The reader will easily guess that my purchase was speedily made. The good girl's purse was something the heavier for it; and I had the pleasure of thinking that I contributed in a small degree to reward the goodness of heart she had so unequivocally displayed. She hastened home with her little treasure: I returned to my lodgings to put my violets into water—promising myself, as I did so, to be a frequent customer to the little nosegay girl of the Pont-Neuf.

#### RELIGIOUS ANECDOTE.

"What is the use," said the pupil of a medical friend of ours one morning to his master, when on the way to a place of worship; "what is the use of going so often to church, when you only hear the same thing over again?" "What is the use," replied his master, of breakfasting, dining, and supping every day, when you eat only the same things over again?" "I do not see," said the youth, "that the cases at all resemble each other. I must eat to support my life and nourish my body, which otherwise would languish and die." The cases are exactly parallel—what food is to the body, the ordinances of religion are to the soul.—As the natural life in one will languish and decay, unless maintained by the bounties of God's providence, so the divine life in the other will wither and pass away, unless we have recourse to the provisions of his grace." How does it happen then?" inquired the young man of his friend, "that all have not the same relish for religious exercises, while all have the same appetite for bodily food?" "There," answered the master, "you again mistake the matter. It is very true that when our bodies are in health we desire and relish our daily bread—but when we are sick, it is widely different; we have then, not only no relish for food, but even loathe it—and not unfrequently desire that which is unnatural and injurious. So it is with the soul.—When that is at peace with God, through the redemption which is in Christ, it is health; and not only desires, but relishes, the exercises of devotion, and cannot exist without them. But while the soul continues in sin, it is in a state of disease; and having no appetite for spiritual food, it dislikes both the seasons and the exercises of devotion, considers the Lord's day a weariness, and avoids the society of his people.—Nor does the resemblance stop here. For, as bodily disease, unless removed by the hand of skill, will speedily terminate our present existence, so the continuance of that spiritual disease—I mean sin—which we derive from our first parents, will issue in that spiritual and eternal death which consists in the everlasting exclusion of the soul from the presence and favor of its Creator."

#### EVIL SPEAKING AGAINST RULERS.

We have read with much pleasure the sermon delivered in this city by Rev. Daniel Sharp, on last Fast-day, and since printed by Messrs. Beals, Homer & Co. The text is significant of the character of the discourse—"It is written, thou shalt not speak evil of the ruler of thy people." The dangers to be apprehended from this offence, should it become general, are presented to the reader in a plain but forcible manner, as tending to the destruction of social order and happiness, as well as to the subversion of our free and happy institutions. Free, full and grave discussion of the merits of public men and measures is admitted to be salutary, while the speaking evil of rulers and assailing them with wit and ridicule, as strongly reprobated.

*Boston Patriot.*

"But we speak evil of our rulers when we unnecessarily express ourselves disrespectfully concerning them; when, from personal or mere party considerations, we traduce their characters; when we charge them with mal-administration without evidence; when we give coloring to their measures which we know will

produce an incorrect and prejudicial impression. We speak evil of them when the plans which we should pronounce wise in others, in them are censured as imprudent, and when that which may be imprudent is denominated criminal. We speak evil of our rulers when, although we can see nothing seriously objectionable in their administration, we unjustly impeach their motives, and will not allow that they can be actuated by any feelings that are either generous or patriotic.

And we do so when we wantonly ransack the whole of their private, domestic or public history, for the purpose of fastening some charge upon them that will make them appear odious or contemptible in the eyes of the nation. Especially are we involved in the guilt under consideration, when we invent malicious fictions, and send them abroad into the world as real verities."

"We ought not to speak evil of the rulers of the people, because its tendency is to bring the office they hold into contempt. In a country like ours, whose institutions are so plain and simple, this is an event greatly to be dreaded. We have nothing of the pageantry of princes, nor of the splendour and power of patrician wealth, to dazzle the senses and overawe the minds of the multitude. We have no standing armies to keep men in subjection to the powers that be."

We rely for the security of our property, and reputation, and lives, on the protection of those who administer them. Of what vital importance then that magistracy should be highly regarded. Should our rulers be treated with disrespect, their office may soon share the same fate.—And the descent would be most easy, to despise and disregard the laws which they are appointed to execute."

#### CHEERFULNESS RECOMMENDED.

The editor of the Western Review, (Mr. Flint,) in one of the articles in the last number of his interesting publication, thus recommends a cheerful disposition.

"Weeping philosophers may tell us, as much as they will, that to smile is a fault, and laugh a crime, which God has forbidden. We believe no such thing. We are with Caesar, in his estimation of the lean and gloomy Brutus. Rogues may look gloomy from an evil conscience and a want of self respect. Hypocrites may affect mystery and gloom, for the authority and consequence it may give them in the eyes of blind admirers. They, who want intrinsic material to create respect, may assume solemnity of deportment, to preserve their dignity unimpaired. We believe, that God requires of us to labor for cheerfulness, and that an honest and benevolent man, ought to smile as often as he innocently can. Heaven knows, that these sunshines of the mind will be sufficiently few and far between at the best. We are not afraid of smilers; but we always beware of knights of the woeful countenance, and them of the long and tristful visage."

Franklin particularly endeavored to convince young persons that no qualities are so likely to make a poor man's fortune, as *frugality and integrity*. "I was never discouraged," says he, "by the seeming magnitude of my undertakings; as I have always thought, that one man of tolerable abilities may work great changes, and accomplish great affairs among mankind, if he first forms a good plan; and cutting off all amusements and employments that would divert his attention, makes the execution of the same plan his sole study and business."

*Christian Advocate.*

He who tells me of my faults is my teacher; he who tells me of my virtues does me harm.

A man's conversation is the mirror of his thoughts.

#### NOTICE.

The subscriber having again returned from the west, and for the last time, to settle his business, offers for sale his House and Lot in the village of Chapel-Hill. The house is commodious and pleasantly situated, and the whole property in good repair, and possessing many conveniences. It will be sold for cash, or in exchange for negroes or western lands.

*Wm. C. Russell.*

Chapel Hill, June 10. 34-3w

#### NOTICE.

A May term, 1828, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Orange county, Tyre Garrard and William Horner were appointed administrators with the will annexed of SAMUEL GARRARD, deceased: this is therefore to give notice to all persons having claims against the estate of the said deceased, to present the same properly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

*Tyre Garrard, Wm. Horner,*

June 10. 34-3w

#### NOTICE.

*Wm. Holt.*

June 10. 34-3w

#### HILLSBOROUGH FEMALE SEMINARY.

THE summer examination of this institution will commence on Monday the 22d instant, and end on the 24th. Parents, guardians, and friends of the seminary, are respectfully invited to attend.

*W. M. Green, Superintendent.*

June 10. 34-2w

#### COMMENCEMENT BALL.

THE BALL usually given to the Graduates of the University, will be at the house of D. B. ALSBROOK, esq. at Chapel Hill, on the evening of the 26th instant.

June 10. 34-1w

#### TRUST SALE.

BY virtue of a deed of trust, bearing date the 30th of July, 1821, and duly registered in Orange county, executed to me by John Campbell, late of Orange county, to secure certain debts to John E. Wood, for which Thomas Brownrigg and Richard T. Brownrigg, were sureties, I shall, on Monday the 21st day of July next, at the dwelling house on the tract of land situate on Back creek, in said county, whereon said Campbell formerly resided, sell all the said tract of land, adjoining the lands of Joseph Armstrong, John Walker, and others, and containing

*Seven Hundred and Thirty-Three Acres, more or less, as described in said deed; also Fifteen or sixteen Negroes, and a stock of horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, and plantation tools and utensils.*

And on Thursday the 24th day of July next, by virtue of said deed, I shall, at Milton, in Caswell county, sell the household furniture, carriages, gigs, harness, horses and other stock, and all the residue of the property conveyed by said deed.

Such title will be conveyed by me as I derived under the deed of trust, but it is believed that satisfactory titles can and will be made.

Terms of sale: for the land, six and eighteen months credit, and for the negroes and other articles, six months credit; but the whole to be on interest from date, and bond with two approved securities to be given before a change of title or possession.

*Wm. Sparkman, Trustee.*

Chowan county, June 9. 34-1ds

#### TRUST SALE.

BY virtue of a deed of trust, bearing date the 1st day of June, 1816, and registered in the register's office for Orange county, which John Campbell, late of said county, executed to me to secure the payment of certain debts to William Norwood and William Kirkland, or for which they were sureties, I shall, on Monday the 21st day of July next, on the premises, sell a valuable tract of land, lying on Back creek, in said county, on which the said Campbell formerly resided, and containing

*Six Hundred and Fifty Acres, more or less, adjoining the lands of Joseph Armstrong and others; and also sundry negro slaves, fifteen or sixteen in number, or as many thereof as will satisfy said debts. The sale will be for ready money, and such title will be conveyed as is vested in me by said deed.*

*Thomas Ruffin, Trustee.*

June 9. 34-1ds

#### UNION HOTEL.

*Mrs. Fennel,* INFORMS her friends and the public generally, that she has opened a

#### BOARDING-HOUSE.

one door north-east of the Episcopal Church, on Green street, where she is prepared to receive and accommodate TRAVELLERS and BOARDERS in a neat and elegant manner. The dwelling is the one formerly occupied by DILSON JORDAN, senr. esq. known by the name of JORDAN'S HOTEL. Its proximity to the Court House as well as the business part of the town, renders it deserving of the attention both of the gentlemen of the bar and others attending the courts, of the planters and country merchants, as well as the merchants of this place. She assures them that no expense nor exertion shall be wanting on her part to render her house unexceptionable in every respect, therefore respectfully solicits a share of public patronage.

*Mary Fennel.*

N. B. This House will be conducted and superintended for me by my brother Mr. Dillon Jordan, senr. late proprietor of the Mansion